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TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Sketches of Louisiana, addressed to emigrants, by a citizen of Opelousas, No. 1," is received, and will appear in our next.

EDITOR'S CABINET.

City of Washington, July 31st.

The return of the Hornet, Capt. Reid, from Cadiz, to N York, on the 31st July, bringing despatches for government, and information of the non-ratification of the treaty as late as June 23d, is a circumstance that has excited considerable interest, not unaccompanied with some degree of disappointment. On comparing the celerity and regularity of our own government with that of Spain, this is by no means surprising; but it would be equally astonishing if we had found the Spaniards come up to our expectation in promptitude. The time limited to make the exchange of ratifications, binding on both parties, is six months, from the 24th of February last, so that two thirds of this time had only expired when our messenger left Madrid. The machinery of our executive moves forward with the utmost regularity, whilst the cabinet of Spain is impelled only by fits and starts, without being directed by any certain motives of action: hence frequently arise long delays, relaxed discipline, and dilatory movements which surprise and disgust a more energetic people.

But should the treaty be eventually rejected, the loss cannot be ours: it will be Spain that must regret it. The U. States may, no doubt, if they see fit, occupy Florida, in spite of any obstacle that might be opposed by any European power, or coalition; and not only this, but by pushing on our forces to the ancient boundary of Mexico, the Rio del Norte,

and taking post there, the capital of this valuable province would be immediately threatened and menaced with an invasion it has not the power to repel. This might be effected at a very trifling expense on our part, whilst our adversary, with all he "sinews of war," at command, and her capacity for the manufacture of money, her indolent population, would be trembling for the consequences that might follow such a provocation. For a maritime war she is equally unprepared, without some European power were to lend her the means; which, in order to be effectual, must be more extensive than could be readily collected to meet such an opposing force, as that within our disposal.

As to Cuba, situated within convenient striking distance from our southern frontiers, it would offer no other object to us than to cut up her trade: conquest is out of the question; it not being policy to establish any colonial or distant member of the confederation at this early day of our national existence: our western territory increases quite fast enough, and requires all the permanent aid we can spare to protect our settlers from Indian annoyance.

But we anticipate no such necessity: interest, if not inclination will point out the necessity of a ratification. After the present turmoils of the Spanish court subsides, and the new minister, Onis, assumes the functions of his office, a ready acquiescence of the king may follow. The clamors of the corrupt factions, set on by a host of disappointed grantees, and their partisans, will be silenced; and justice and equity, at least in the present case, triumph, instead of faction and intrigue.

Official Notices, &c.—The keel of a large frigate has been laid at the Navy Yard, in this city, and another is shortly expected to be commenced. In G. Britain we also hear that fifty "crack" frigates are building, fit to cope with those of our largest class.

The President is not looked for at Washington till the middle of this month.

His Prussian majesty has appointed Consuls to several of the principal ports of the U. States, being desirous of establishing commercial relations with us.

Mr. Monroe has notified, in a polite manner, the citizens of Cincinnati of his inability, arising from fatigue, to include Cincinnati in his route.

Mr. Brackenridge, secretary to the La Plata mission, has published an interesting work, giving his "Report" to the public, in 2 vols. 8vo.

Mr. Bagot, late British minister to the U States, reached England on the 12th of May.

The venerable Thos. Jefferson has repaired to Bedford Springs, for the season.

THE HYDROPHOBIA.

We have lately heard much about the plant commonly called the *Scullicap* as a cure for the hydrophobia. The following narrative seems to establish the fact beyond a doubt, that a remedy for this truly horrible disease, is at length ascertained.

From the N. York Evening Post.

We now redeem our promise by giving the statement of the case of James Cann, who was bitten by a mad dog, and cured by the plant called *scullicap*, drawn up and furnished us by his two physicians.

"Early on Thursday morning, the 10th June, I was called upon by James Cann, who requested me to dress his right hand, which had just been bitten by a dog he believed was mad. Upon examination, I found the dog's teeth had penetrated deep into the muscular part of the thumb, between its metacarpal bone and that of the fore finger, and that the skin was but little lacerated. From the situation and depth of the wound, I deemed extirpation inexpedient, and directed superficial dressings, telling him at the same time, if the dog should prove to have been mad, he had nothing to fear, as a plant had been discovered, (shewing him a drawing of the *scullicap*, in the Evening Post), which had never been known to fail in such cases, when properly administered. In the evening I saw him again, and then advised him to call on Jesse Williams, the son-in-law of the late Mr. Lewis, of Westchester, and procure from him a quantity of *scullicap*. He did so and obtained about three ounces of the dried herb, finely cut up, with directions to put a tea-spoon full and an half of it in a quart of warm water, and to drink half a pint of this infusion morning and night, for two successive days, and on the third to omit it and take a tea-spoon full of flour of sulphur. In this manner Williams directed the *scullicap* and sulphur to be alternately used for forty days; during which time, exercise was to be avoided and an abstemious diet observed: he thought the wound required no other attention than simple dressing. Mr. Cann strictly followed the above directions, and remained free from complaint till Thursday the 17th. About noon he was suddenly taken ill, and sent for me. I found him laboring under frightful spasms of the muscles of the face and neck; his face was drawn towards the right shoulder, his head convulsively shaken, he ground his teeth with violence, his eyes had a wild and terrific stare, and his whole aspect was appalling; but the spasm soon subsided, and he became perfectly calm. Upon enquiry, I found he was first attacked with a shivering, then a pricking or tingling sensation about the parts bitten, extending over the hand and running up the arm, accompanied with slight involuntary twitchings of the muscles of the hand and arm; to these succeeded a sense of tightness about the chest and throat; immediately after which followed the convulsive action of the muscles of the face and neck, above described. I found his pulse and breathing regular and natural during the intervals; but when the paroxysms were approaching, they became hurried and irregular, and continued so till the spasms had gone off, when he complained of slight pain in the right breast, together with a soreness and stiffness of the back part of the neck. Liquids he took without difficulty, nor did pouring water from one vessel to another, in his presence, produce any perceptible distress; neither did the sight of the surface of a polished mirror, or the waving of a white curtain, sensibly affect him. His paroxysms returned at irregular intervals of from five to ten minutes;

their duration being from one to two minutes. His bowels being constipated, I gave him a scruple of calomel, and directed him to drink his tea (which, upon inspection, I found very weak) as strong as it could be made—to take it warm, and in as large quantities as his stomach would bear—using it as his only drink.*

"18th. Early in the morning, Dr. Robson saw him with me, and continued to see him afterwards. We learnt that some unauthorized person had taken ten or twelve ounces of blood from his arm the night before; that his cathartic had operated freely during the night; he had taken largely of his tea, and thought himself better; the spasms, however still severe, but not quite so frequent. We directed him to continue his tea as yesterday.

"19th. This morning we found him cheerful; he had passed a tolerably good night; feels much better than yesterday; his spasms moderating considerably, both in violence and frequency. He still continued his tea as before. In the afternoon a shower of rain fell, at sight of which, and the rippling of water in the gutter, his spasms returned in quick succession, and with more violence than they had done at any other time during the day, and produced in him sensations that, to use his own expression, he could not bear to look at it, and was obliged to turn away.

"20th. We saw him about noon; he was not so well, his spasms rather more frequent and severe; leaving him with a disagreeable feeling in his head, and an acute pain in the back of his neck. Upon enquiring whether he still continued his tea, he replied, that, at Williams' direction, it was omitted for the purpose of taking a dose of sulphur, on which we immediately ordered his *scullicap* to be resumed, and not again to omit it unless directed by us; he did so, and again found his spasms to subside.

"21st. He said he felt like a new man; his spasms had nearly left him; still continued in the use of his tea as before.

"22d. He had no spasms, nor did he complain of any thing but weakness. We directed him to continue in the use of the *scullicap* three or four weeks longer.

"July 13th. We saw him, he felt no uneasiness whatever, and has been free from complaint ever since we last visited him.

"To enable the reader to form just conclusions respecting the character of the above case, we will state the result of our enquiries and observations, concerning the rabid state of the animal which had inflicted the bite.

"The dog was young and gentle, and had never shown marks of ill temper until the day before he bit Cann, when he snapped at and attempted to bite a man, without provocation, who heretofore had been familiar with him. He was confined over night, but broke loose early the next morning, the 10th, when Cann on his way to work met him—the dog came trotting along, and Cann thinks would have gone on without noticing him, if he had not, when opposite, called him by name, and was in the act of patting his head when the dog seized him by the hand, made two snaps, and passed on without looking up; a few yards further on he snapped at and quarrelled with three strange dogs; he next bit a neighbor's dog with whom he was accustomed to

* Mrs. Williams, the daughter of Lewis, being informed of Cann's violent attack, sent him word by his wife that he must make his tea as strong as lye, and drink it warm, and as much as he could bear.—Ed. E.P.

play, and as an apprentice of his master was attempting to tie him with a rope, he snapped at and tore off a part of his trowsers.

"Behaviour like this, so opposite to his usual mildness, excited serious apprehension; he was immediately tied in a wood house. While thus confined, he ate sparingly, but lapped water freely; he snapped at his master; was restless, howling violently, and gnawing furiously at the door of his prison. By the evening, when we saw him, he had gnawed a large hole through the door, in doing which he had lacerated his mouth, and broken off several of his teeth against the nails of the batting. At this time, after many attempts, he lapped a little water, and then upset the vessel which contained it; refused food, and snapped at the approach of his master; his eyes were watery and dull, sometimes closed, then suddenly opened, when he snapped at imaginary objects. He now broke his rope, and as no one dared approach him to replace it, believing him mad, he was shot. Our next enquiry was after the dogs which had been bitten by this one, but we found they had all been destroyed, except the one last mentioned.

"This dog was secured the same day he was bitten, and put in a cool, airy and dry cellar: and was regularly fed, and continued well until the 6th of July. He then began to show symptoms of canine madness; the under jaw fell; his food dropped from his mouth, when he attempted to eat; he made many efforts to drink, frequently burying his nose in the water, but did not appear to swallow; he was obedient to his master's command; was dull and moping but would occasionally snap at imaginary objects, in the air or on the floor; his eyes were languid and watery, and considerable frothy saliva was discharged from his mouth. In the course of the next day, (the 7th) he was much weaker, particularly in the hinder parts, producing slight staggering; his tongue was livid and brown; slimy fluid was observed to run out of his mouth. On the 8th, he would snap at his chain, or any object that touched him; was thirsty, and lapped water very frequently, without being able to swallow any; his tongue was darker, and his debility increased rapidly; he would not eat, and staggered very much when he attempted to walk.

"9th. The dog appeared much weaker; seldom got up, except by compulsion, and soon fell down again. He appeared blind in his right eye—his back much curved.

"10th. He was unable to stand; had spasmodic twitchings of all his muscles; would yet snap at any object that touched him; towards evening he grew worse, and died some time in the night.

"The above statement of facts was drawn up, for publication, at the request of several respectable gentlemen, and is submitted without remark.

(Signed) W. STILLWELL.
BENJ. R. ROBSON."

From a late English paper.

DISTRESS OF THE CARLISLE WEAVERS.

The Carlisle Weavers.—The following account of the proceedings of these men, in the pursuit of their object, namely, an increase of wages, is copied from a Carlisle paper.

"We have already adverted to the low rate of wages which the manufacturers of this city and neighbourhood have for some time past been compelled to allow their gingham weavers, in consequence of the depressed state of this branch of trade.

"It is natural that this state of things should be

productive of complaints and agitations. The sufferers congregated together, and it will be seen by the proceedings in parliament, that they have petitioned the legislature to be removed to some of the colonies. Perhaps it would be going too far to believe them, all earnest in this request, their real intention is probably to fix the public attention upon their condition, and thus to gain some kind of relief.

"On Tuesday evening, they assembled upon the sands in great numbers, a committee of twelve was appointed, and the whole body agreed to the publication of an address, which was read in manuscript, &c. The following day many of the leading men determined not to work unless the manufacturers allowed them more wages; and they went from shop to shop in every part of the town and neighbourhood, and compelled all others to follow their example, taking the unfinished work from the looms, and sending it home to the masters. In the evening they again assembled on the Sands, to hear a letter from Mr. Curwen read, in answer to one transmitted with the petition before alluded to. On Thursday, strong parties went to Penrith, Wigton, Dalston, Brampton, Longtown, &c. and compelled the weavers there to follow their example. Many would have fain continued their labours, but were forced to desist by threats of all kinds of visitations.

"On Wednesday, the following address was circulated and posted through the city and neighbourhood:

"*An Appeal to public feeling.*—The Journeymen weavers of Carlisle and neighbourhood, beg to call the attention of the public to the following simple truths.—We are now arrived at a pitch of wretchedness and misery, such, we sincerely believe, as never existed in any country in time of profound peace, except visited by a natural famine. We are a powerful people, and yet we want strength—we are an industrious people, and yet we want bread; whatever the cause may be, we will not at this moment pretend to determine, but the effects are dreadful to be contemplated, and still more horrible to experience. Only for a moment let any rational being amongst you lay it to his own heart, and there, at the tribunal of that principle that dictates between right and wrong, imagine us, if he can, labouring in a place peculiarly unwholesome from its closeness and damps, where the air is impregnated with noxious matter, so that what we inhale is little better than a fetid gas: which, though inseparable from the nature of the work itself, is nevertheless a particular aggravation of our misery, and all this for the reward of a shilling a day; and fed chiefly on potatoes, the proper food only for hogs; yet our miserable half-famished children wait with anxious desire for their scanty morsel of these provisions, and the fond mother, last of all to complain, summoning all her resolution together to hide the poignancy of her grief from her almost disconsolate partner; her child perhaps at her breast, feebly sucking that nourishment that nature almost refuses to bestow.

If this be not almost the climax of human misery, tell us in what does human misery consist;—wives and children heart broken, and in rags; plunged altogether in helpless, and to all appearance quite irremediable ruin; we have only one gleam of hope left us, which is, that the Legislature will take our distresses into consideration, we having petitioned our Prince and Parliament to have us conveyed to Canada, or some of the northern colonies, that our families may yet hope to survive the wreck of mi-

sery that we are involved in, and is apparently still getting nearer the final goal of destruction, for we are fully convinced that trade is near its consummation; that a severe winter, or a failing harvest, would introduce a fever that would not be easily eradicated. We are likewise convinced that the public in general knows that every principle of philosophy, justice, and sound policy, imperiously demands that the poor be protected, since the immutable and irreversible laws of nature have so blended the fate of all classes of society together, that whatever makes against the poor, must, in the end, prove the destruction of the great. In our present unparalleled distresses, it is not too much to demand, with a voice of thunder, the adoption of a system of economy, and the stripping the underserving of their ill-merited pension. We have no peculiar affection for one denomination of public men more than another. Both whigs and tories have, in their turn, cajoled the people, and profited by their credulity; but experience has opened the eyes of the public mind to principles rather than to men; and we swear upon the altar of the Constitution—by the bravery of our forefathers, and by the blood shed by them in asserting the immutable rights of human nature, that we are their legitimate sons, and that our conduct shall never belie their ancient fame.

THE WEAVERS OF CARLISLE.

Carlisle, May 25th, 1819.

"Every real friend of these poor men, must regret and even condemn, the language made use of in the above address, even for their own sakes. Indeed, we are informed through one of their own body who was at the meeting on Tuesday night, that there was nothing about 'demand with a voice of thunder,' and what follows, in the paper used on that occasion. If this be correct, these expressions are the interpolations of some one more anxious for mischief, than that the sufferers should receive relief."

"Yesterday the weavers of the adjacent towns arrived here and joined their brethren, and about four o'clock the whole assembled upon the Sands, to the amount of nearly two thousand two hundred, where they passed some resolutions: the greater part afterwards marched into the market place and English street, in close order, without the least noise or disturbance, and in a short time those resident at a distance departed for their homes in the most peaceful manner. In the course of the day, the committee issued another handbill, pledging themselves that every thing would be conducted with a scrupulous regard to the public tranquility, and they also made a communication to the mayor, explaining their wishes and their object."

"Hitherto, with the exception of the violence and threats employed in compelling the unwilling to leave their work, the men have conducted themselves with great decorum, and we hope they will continue to pursue this line of conduct. The detachment of the 18th Hussars for some time past quartered here, under the orders of major Kennedy, was to have marched on Thursday morning on its route to Ireland; but, at the requisition of the mayor and other magistrates, its departure is very properly delayed."

"This demand of the men (as modified) is now an increase of one shilling per cut upon each quality of goods, and uniform prices.—Many of the manufacturers are disposed to accede to their wishes, and hopes are entertained that a speedy accommodation will be effected.—Their demand does not

appear to us to be at all unreasonable; and we feel great pleasure in repeating, that they are deserving of the greatest praise, for their peaceable conduct. We hope the time will arrive when the very remembrance of their present wretchedness will be lost in the enjoyment of plenty and comfort."

The petitions were each signed by nearly 1000 persons.

OLD TIMES.

From a London paper of 1798.

PRICES OF LABOR, &c.

Middle of the 14th Century.

Ordinary price of day labor, 2d.

Price of a quarter of wheat 3s 3d a 4s.

Medium, 3s 8d.

22 days, a quarter of wheat.

20 days, a fat hog, two years old.

20 days, clothing for a year of a common servant of husbandry.

6 days, a quarter of beans or peas.

5 days, a quarter of barley.

2 days, a pair of shoes.

1 day, two gallons of ale.

Middle of the 15th Century.

Pay of a laborer per day, 3d.

Price of a quarter of wheat, 5s a 5s 6d.

20 to 22 days, a quarter of wheat.

16 days, a quarter of malt.

17 days, clothing for a year of a servant.

8 days, a quarter of barley.

7 days, a fitch of bacon.

4 days, a yard of cloth, for a shepherd.

1 day, two or three gallons of ale.

Former part of the 16th Century.

Pay of a laborer per day, 3½d.

Price of a quarter of wheat, about 7s 6d.

26 days, a quarter of wheat.

13 or 14 days, a quarter of malt.

7 days, 3 quarters of oats.

1 day, eight or nine pounds of beef, pork or veal.

1 day, 7 pounds of cheese, 4 pounds of butter.

About the middle of the 17th Century.

In Essex, the medium pay of a laborer (rated) was 13d.

Price of wheat, (per Fleetwood's Chronicon, p. 106.) 40s and of malt 24s per quarter, as estimated by the bishop.

37 days, a quarter of wheat.

22 days, a quarter of malt.

7 days, a quarter of oats.

4 1-2 days, two shirts for a man, made.

Latter part of the 18th Century.

Pay of a laborer per day, 14d.

Price of a quarter of wheat, 42s 6. of malt, 30s.

41 days, a quarter of wheat.

26 1 2 days a quarter of malt.

96 days, a fat hog, 14 score, at 8s per score.

26 or 28 days, a quarter of beans and peas.

20 or 21 days, a quarter of barley.

41 days, a fitch of bacon, six score, at 8s.

9 days, a yard of cloth for servants.

6 days, a pair of men's shoes.

1 day, less than a gallon of ale.

1 day, 3 lbs ordinary cheese—1½ lb of butter.

40 days, clothing for a year of a common servant of husbandry.

NEW YORK BANKS.

From the *Albany Daily Advertiser*, July 23.

CENTRAL BANK.—The following communication from the Central bank at Cherry Valley, is so highly honorable to the gentlemen entrusted with the management of that institution, that we feel a peculiar pleasure in complying with their request, of laying it before our readers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The alarm produced in consequence of the recent failures of several country banks to redeem their notes, & the acknowledged pressure on all the banks in this state and nation, particularly on country banks has induced the undersigned directors of the Central Bank at Cherry Valley, to present the public with the following statement in relation to the concerns of the bank under their care.

When this bank went into operation, the undersigned were governed by the consideration, that good faith to the punctual redemption of its notes in gold and silver, at its counter, was to be religiously observed in preference to all projects which might indeed promise greater gain, but which, in the remotest degree, might threaten a disability for one moment in the bank to perform its engagements. They therefore restrained their issues to so moderate an amount, as in the ordinary course of banking operations in this state, must of necessity have placed them on the most sure and safe grounds. But to provide against an extraordinary demand for specie on country banks, the undersigned, before they commenced discounting notes, authorised an agent to repair to New York for the purpose of proposing to a bank in that city to loan to or rather deposit with such bank, \$10,000 in specie, in consideration that such bank would, if called on by the Central bank, loan to it the same amount for a period not exceeding four months: The agent for the undersigned accordingly made written proposals to the Franklin bank in New York, the substance of which is contained in a document directed to be published in the *Gazette* of this day, marked A.

The directors of the Franklin bank received this proposition, and after deliberating on it, their cashiers returned the following answer:

"The Central bank having made a proposition to the Franklin bank to open an account with it, the directors of the Franklin bank have agreed to accept the terms as proposed—and are ready to fulfil the stipulations, whenever the directors of the Central bank may comply on their part.

"Signed, H. POST, jun."

The propositions of the Central being accepted by the Franklin Bank, the Central bank did, on the second day of November last past, deposit in the Franklin bank 10,000 dollars in specie, in pursuance and performance of the contract on their part. This deposit was continually increased, until it amounted in May last, to upwards of 34,000 dollars—And as late as on the 22d day June last, it amounted to upwards of 24,000 dollars.

It will be observed in the written contract between the two banks, no surety, other than the responsibility of the bank it mentioned. But it is perhaps proper to mention that the cashier of the Franklin bank did ask the agent of the undersigned, whether, in case the Central bank overdraw its deposits, the directors would be willing to add their personal security for the amount which might be thus overdrawn. To which he answered that he presumed they

would have no objections—and gave them the names of several of the directors whom we knew to be severally able to respond for any amount which might be overdrawn.

The alarm produced in the public mind by the stoppage of payment of several country banks, but more by the false reports originating in the cupidity of brokers and unprincipled speculators in New York and Albany, to the injury of innocent holders of country bills, convinced the undersigned that the Central Bank would be obliged to call on the Franklin bank to perform its part of the contract by a loan of 10,000—And to prevent any anxiety in the minds of the directors of the Franklin bank, they sent, by one of the directors, on the 6th inst. to the Franklin Bank, a promissory note for 10,000 dollars payable in four months, signed by all the directors of the Central bank, as collateral security for the amount to be loaned. This note was delivered to the cashier of the Franklin bank. The directors of that bank admitted that they knew the makers to be amply responsible.

After two of the directors of the Central bank had, with the knowledge of the cashier and several of the directors of the Franklin bank remained in New York nearly a week, and about six hours before it was known to the cashier of the Franklin bank that those two directors were obliged to leave town, they were informed that a note endorsed by some persons residing in New York, would be required as collateral security, otherwise the drafts of the Central bank would be protested—at the same time they declined designating any persons in New York who would be acceptable as indorsers. On being informed of this determination, the two directors of the Central bank, in the opinion of the undersigned, very properly declined offering any indorsers resident in New York.

On the 6th inst. the cashier of the Central bank, on the expectation that the Franklin bank would perform its engagements with good faith, overdraw to the amount of \$4000. It is said the payment of these drafts have been refused by the Franklin bank. Their payments will be met promptly by the Central bank when they shall return to it.

The specie now on hand, and other property convertible into specie within 60 days, amounts to a sum sufficient to pay more than one dollar and fifty cents on every dollar of the bills of the Central bank now in circulation.

But if, in consequence of the disposition recently manifested, to cripple, and if possible, to break down the country banks, the alarms occasioned by false reports originating with city speculators, and the unexpected total failure of the Franklin bank to perform its engagements, the Central bank should for a few weeks to come, be compelled to be less accommodating to the holders of its notes than entirely suits their convenience, it will be a subject of serious regret to the undersigned. Nevertheless, knowing as they do that, the bank is responsible, the institution shall be preserved. And the undersigned hereby severally pledge their honor, and admit themselves to be severally legally, personally bound in their individual capacities, for the redemption of the notes of the Central bank, in circulation.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Joseph White, | J. D. Hammond, |
| David Little, | Delos White, |
| Henry Brown, | Isaac Seelye, |
| William Beekman, | William Campbell, |
| Elias Brame, | Peter Magner, |
| Barnabas Eldridge, | James O. Morse, |
| Levi Beardsley, | |

July 20, 1819.

(A)

The Central bank will deposit in the Franklin bank a given amount of specie, say \$10,000.—The Central bank shall at any time draw bills on the Franklin bank to any amount not exceeding double the amount of specie deposited by the Central bank in the Franklin bank, payable in 120 days from date, or in a shorter period, which bills shall always be paid or discounted by the Franklin bank.

An interest account shall be kept between the two banks, and at the end of each year if the balance of interest is in favor of the Franklin bank, such balance shall be paid by the Central bank; but if the balance of interest shall be in favor of the Central bank, then no sum shall be paid by the Franklin bank to the Central bank, but the accounts of the two banks shall be considered as balanced.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Central Bank, July 13, 1819.

Resolved, That the cashier be instructed to close his accounts with the Franklin bank; and that the attorney for this board be, and he is hereby directed to commence a suit against the president and directors of the Franklin bank, for the violation of their contract with this institution.

(Copy) A. M. SCHERMERHORN, Cash'r.

MISCELLANY.

Account of the No Nose Club, in London, about the beginning of the 11th century.

The origin of this club is thus facetiously related. A certain whimsical gentleman, having taken a fancy to see a large party of noseless persons, invited every one he met in the streets to dine on a certain day at a tavern, where he formed them all into a brotherhood, bearing the above name. We shall give these descriptions in their own peculiar quaintness and orthography.

"The gentleman, against the time, having ordered a very plentiful dinner, acquainted the vintner who were likely to be his guests, that he might not be surprised at so ill-favored an appearance, but pay them that respect, when they came to ask for him, that might encourage them to tarry. When the morning came, no sooner was the hand of Covent Garden dial upon the stroke of the hour prefixed, but the No-Nose company began to drop in apace, like scaldheads and cripples to a mummer's feast, asking for Mr. Crumpton, which was the feigned name the gentleman had taken upon him, succeeding one another so thick, with jarring voices, like the brazen strings of a cracked dulcimore, that the drawer could scarce show one up stairs before he had another to conduct; the answer at the bar being, to all that inquired, that Mr. Crumpton had been there, and desired every one that asked for him would walk up stairs, and he would wait upon 'em presently. As the number increased, the surprise grew the greater amongst all that were present, who stared at one another with such unaccustom-

ed bashfulness, and confused oddness, as if every sinner beheld their own iniquities in the faces of their companions. However, seeing the cloth laid in extraordinary order, every one was curious, when once entered, to attend the sequel.

At length a snorting old fellow, whose nose was utterly swallowed up by his cheeks, as if his head had been troubled with an earthquake, having a little more impudence than the rest of the snuffle-tonians, 'Egad,' says he, 'if by chance we should fall together by the ears, how long might we all fight before we should have bloody noses?' 'Adsifesh,' says another, 'now you talk of noses, I have been looking this half hour to find one in company.' 'God be prais'd,' says a third, though we have no noses we have every one a mouth, and that, by spreading of the table, seems at present to be the most useful member.' 'A mere trick, I dare engage,' says a bridge-fallen lady, 'that is put upon us by some whimsical gentleman, that loves to make a jest of other people's misfortunes.' 'Let him jest and be d—d,' cries a dub snouted bully, 'if he comes but amongst us, and treats us handsomely. If he does not,' says he 'I'll pull him by the nose till he wishes himself without one, like the rest of the company.' 'Pray gentlemen and ladies,' cries an old drowthy captain of Whitefriars, who had forsaken the pleasures of sporting for those of drinking, 'don't let us sit and choak at the fountain head; and with that they knocked for the drawer, and asked him, 'if they might not call for wine without the danger of being stopped for the reckoning?' Who answered 'Yes, for what they pleas'd, only the gentleman desired it might be the forfeiture of a quart, if any one should presume to put their nose in the glass.'

This club met once a month for a whole joyous year, when its founder and patron died, and then 'the flat-faced community were unhappily dissolved.' An elegy was recited at their final meeting, from which the following extract is not without pathos:

"Mourn for the loss of such a generous friend,
Whose lofty Nose no humble snout disdain'd;
But tho' of Roman height, could stoop so low
As to soothe those who ne'er a Nose could show.
Ah! sure no noseless club could ever find
One single Nose so bountiful and kind
But now, alas! he's sunk into the deep,
Where neither kings nor slaves a Nose shall keep.
But where proud beauties, strutting beaux, and all
Must soon into the noseless fashion fall;
Thither your friend in complaisance is gone
To have his Nose, like yours, reduced to none."

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES, FOUND IN DELAWARE.

From the Philadelphia Franklin Gazette.

On October 22d, 1777, Fort Mifflin was attacked by the British men of war and frigates, without success. The Augusta frigate and Merlin sloop of war grounded; the Augusta took fire and blew up; the Merlin was hastily evacuated and burnt. Col. SAMUEL SMITH, of Baltimore, commanded the Fort.

Some few days since, an enterprising individual, in the habit of plying up and down the Delaware, succeeded in raising a gun belonging to one of the above vessels; it is a double fortified 24 pounder; and its high state of preservation, after having laid near 42 years in the water, makes it a subject of curiosity. It appears to have been cast in the reign of George the 1st, bearing his majesty's initials and arms. It now lies at our navy-yard gate.

CURIOSO.

IN TENNESSEE.

The following is a just and fair delineation of the *Stone Fort*, as it is called, an ancient curiosity of the West, that has not until now been described. About 40 miles from this extraordinary work, and about two or three from the town of Columbia, in Maury county, a cave has been discovered, containing a variety of earthenware bricks, of a form different from those of modern manufacture, and an iron sword, resembling the sabre of the old Persians or Scythians. The account is contained in a letter from William Donnison, Esq. of Nashville, to the Hon. Samuel L. Mitchell, of New York, dated October 25th, 1818.

Sir,—The following description of the *Stone Fort* is partly from my own observation, and partly from information derived from Captain Thomas Eastland, who resided on that plantation called the *Stone Fort Farm*, for several years. After the completion of the description and the diagram, it was shewn to several individuals of intelligence, who had visited the fort, for the purpose of accurate examination, and they individually concurred in the correctness of this statement. I will not presume to suggest by what people such a fabric could be reared, or in what age. At the first settlement of the state of Tennessee, the oldest Indians stated they had heard their fathers speak of it; but their earliest traditions had not traced its origin. Its description: The *Stone Fort* is situated at the confluence of two of the most southern of the three forks of Duck river, on the northwestern corner of Franklin county, Tenn.—The walls of this fort were originally composed entirely of stone. If ever the rock was cemented, time has destroyed it. At this time the walls are covered with a coat of earth or turf, which, during the process of time, and the constantly recurring decay of vegetable matter for so many years, perhaps centuries, has increased to the depth of one or two feet. On pulling down from its sides the turf, the *Stone Fort* stands completely revealed. At its northern extremity, and in front of the wall, are two conical pillars of stone, about six feet high, and at the base about 10 or 12 feet in diameter. In the rear of those pillars stands the northern wall, extending from one branch of the river to the other. This wall meets each branch of the river at the foot of a fall of about 15 feet, the falls on either side being

about the same descent. In the northern curtain of the wall is a gateway, which, on this section of the fort, is the only outlet. This wall, on its inner face, is about 10 feet perpendicular. In the rear of the gateway is a stone building, of 16 feet square, on the right of which is one of a similar description; of about 10 feet square. Running south, the stone wall still maintains the same height, until you arrive at the foot of the new falls, which are about 20 feet high. The falls of each branch of the river, are nearly at the same distance from the upper falls, and nearly of the same height on each branch at each fall. At these falls the stone wall terminates, in consequence of a bold rising bluff of limestone, through the centre of which has been excavated a narrow pathway, with steps, to the river. The like also occurs at the foot of the falls on the opposite side of the peninsula. In continuing south of this bluff, the stone wall is again resumed, and continued to its most southwestern angle. From the most southwestern angle, at right angles, the south curtain is continued from river to river. In this wall is also a gateway. The south wall, on its inner side, is about 8 feet in height. The wall on the eastern side of the fort corresponds with that on the western, as to the wall; as to the bluff at the foot of the fall, the excavated passage and the continuance of the wall after passing the bluff, to the most southeastern angle of the fort. On the south side of the south curtain of this fort, there is at the base of the wall a ditch of about 16 or 20 feet in width, extending from river to river. Here also appears to have been an immense excavation of earth; the average breadth is from 80 to 100 feet, and about 40 feet in depth, extending from river to river, at the bottom of which, and next to the wall, is the ditch. The walls of this fort are generally of the same thickness, being about 16 or 20 feet at the base, and on the top from 4 to 5 feet through. It appears probable that the earth taken from the excavation, has been spread over the face of the fort and the narrow strip of land which is south of the fort, and next to the river. This is probable from this circumstance, that the area of the fort and of this strip of land is much higher, even by two or three feet, than the surrounding country. The present appearance of the walls is, as might be expected after the lapse of ages, rough and uncouth; but there are strong evidences of the use of the hammer and the chisel. The whole area of the fort, the excavation south of it, and even the walls, has been covered with strong and heavy timber, and even at this time it is not all destroyed. The timber is apparently of the same growth and age with that of the surrounding country. This fort contains about 32 acres of ground, by measurement. A part of the area of this fort has, within six or seven years, been appropriated to agricultural purposes, and, on running the first furrow, they ploughed up a fine piece of flint glass, about one inch in thickness, and of remarkable transparency. It appeared to have been a piece of a bowl—was neatly polished, and fluted on its sides.

At the same time was found a small stone, very beautifully carved and ornamented, much superior to any known art of the Indians. North from the fort, about three quarters of a mile, near the main road leading from Nashville to Georgia, there is a mound of considerable magnitude, of an oblong form, about 25 feet high, 100 feet in length, and 20 in breadth, covered with heavy timber. On the northwest of the fort, about one half mile distant, is another mound; it is about 20 feet high, 60 in length

and 18 in width. Thus concludes this description: I have thus far been as minute as my materials enabled me, and thus far am I satisfied of its correctness. It is certainly remarkable, that, throughout this extensive western world, there is not to be seen an example of a like description. Numerous are the fortifications of earth, which are evidently venerable from their apparent age. But there is not one of stone, nor has there been previous to this any evidence of the use of the hammer, or any other tools of iron. In the location and formation of this fortification, there is evidenced much military talent, much art, industry, and consequently labor.

I am, sir, with high respect and esteem, your humble servant,
WM. DONNISON.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

ANTIDILUVIAN ANTIQUITIES IN NEW-JERSEY.

The township of Middletown, N. J. is very remarkable for the relics of animals and things that may be conceived to have existed before the flood. For several years the farmers have been in the practice of enriching their lands with an earthy substance dug from the stratum which underlays their arable soil. This material they call *Marl*. It is such an excellent fertilizer, that the thin, poor and exhausted grounds of that region, have been, by being properly dressed with it, rendered as productive as those of the inland country, by the operation of gypsum. Almost every farm contains a plentiful supply of this invaluable article, and on many, the marl can be procured abundantly in the several sections or fields of the same plantation.—The inhabitants really possess the means of raising at pleasure the heaviest crops; for their industry, with the aid of the *Marl*, is rewarded with manifold increase.

Doctor MITCHELL and Mr. PIERCE, have lately reconnoitred this interesting tract, and confirmed the accounts given of the abundant product in grass and grain, which follows the application of this fossil manure.

The marl pits are replete with extraordinary things. Remains of animals, either extinct, or not now known to be alive, or not found in these parts, constitute a considerable part of the marl. None of them are petrified; but all are detached, and the pieces are in various states of decomposition, according to their situations and qualities. *Belemnites*, five or six inches long; *Gryphites*, a pair of whose shells weighs between six and seven pounds; a small sort of zig-zag *Oyster*, not more than an inch long; very distinct Teeth of the famous *Animals of Maestricht*, with portions of the jaws annexed; several species of *Clams* and *Cockles*; bones belonging to whales; or to some kind of cetaceous creatures; Teeth and Vertebra of *Sharks*; exceedingly curious *Baculites*; are some of the animal remains, which the proprietors find by penetrating with the pick axe and shovel, a few feet.

They discover also various tools and implements, made by the hand of man. Fragments of *Clay Pipes* for smoking, have been repeatedly found. One of those received by Dr. Mitchell from Dr. Reynolds, is uncommonly curious, unusually large, and nearly entire.—It is even said that *metallic* articles, such as buckles and tongs, have been, likewise, dug out of the marl pits.

Bones, horns and teeth of land animals, are mingled, in this jumble of materials which the marl pits afford. The Horn of a *Beer*, the Tooth of an Ele-

phant, the Thigh of a *Rhinoceros*; and the fragments of other Skeletons not so well ascertained as yet, show the admirable and unaccountable association of heterogeneous substances deposited here.

Such are some of the disclosures made in the beginning of these investigations. Every quarry that is opened, and every load that is removed, promises new and valuable additions. Thus, while the marl pits afford agricultural wealth to the proprietors, they will furnish a harvest equally abundant to the antiquary, the theologian; and the geologist.

It is believed that the Belt or Zone containing this marl, reaches from the Hudson to the Delaware, in a direction parallel with the other great formations of North America, from N. E. to S. W. It is thought to be from two to five miles wide, beginning at the base of the Neversunk Hills, near Sandy Hook, and ending between Bordentown and Burlington.

The disclosures hitherto made in this region, may be considered as in their commencement. There is a wide and inviting field for improvement, and such a spirit of research has gone forth, that there can be no doubt that both owners and laborers will preserve for deliberate examination, the rare and curious things they may discover.

Description of a Cave near Lake Erie.

We landed at Put-in-Bay, to take in more fuel, and most of us, including a few enterprising ladies, visited the cavern, situated in the centre of one of the islands forming the harbour of Put-in-Bay—a name that will be dear to every American. This cave is difficult of access, admitting but of one person, of moderate compass, at a time.—After sliding down, feet foremost, on the damp earth, for about seven yards, we find ourselves on a table rock of lime-stone, arched and roofed by the same material, which originally composed one mass, but whose foundation has been undermined by the deep water, leaving the upper stratum to be supported by the surrounding rocks. Its area is about 20,000 square feet, seven feet in height, and of an oblong form. At its extreme there is a descent of several steps, of flag-stone, to a small lake or spring of transparent, cool spring.

In descending this dark cavern, most of us were obliged to leave our hats and coats behind—some had provided themselves with dresses, corresponding to the rudeness of the entrance—and when all arrived at the descent leading to the water, we seated and otherwise rested ourselves, in various positions, whilst one of the gentlemen attached to the suite of Gen. Brown, who himself was with us, 'the gayest of the gay,' gave us a song suited to the occasion, accompanied, in the best style, by the echo of a fine flute. In the course of a whole life, we seldom witness so picturesque a scene. The dark recesses of the cavern, in contrast with the glare of our numerous tapers, which reflected every face from the water, gave to each variety of costume and figure the magic effect of a banditti's midnight revelry. In the midst of this group, was seated, on a rock, resting a cheek of pure vermilion on an arm as white as snow, the lovely Mrs. G—y herself, the queen of beauty, among the robbers. Indeed, it was a scene far superior to any dramatic representation.—From a Correspondent of the New York Evening Post.

THE ABORIGINES.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

We can assure the reader that the following communication, to use the language of the writer, 'is no fiction.' We are assured, from the most respectable sources, that the interesting incident mentioned, occurred as related by our correspondent.

MR. EDITOR—Should you believe that the following will be interesting to your readers, it is at your service. I will only observe, it is no fiction. The circumstances occurred, and the speech was delivered in the presence of Gen. Brown and suite, and many other persons of the first respectability; some of whom understood the language, and can vouch for the correctness of the translation.

VIATOR.

The comparative rank which the Aborigines of this country hold in the scale of native intellectual talent, has been often the subject of investigation, and by the advocates of their equality with other nations in this respect, the speeches of Logan and others of their chiefs and warriors, have been produced as incontrovertible testimony of the justness of their claim. All these speeches, however, which I have seen, are confined to the subjects of war, revenge, or policy. Indeed so little has ever been heard from them on other subjects, that it has been believed by many that they are destitute of those feelings which would give being to effusions indicative of the warmer feelings of the heart. In this point of view, the speech I annex may be deemed a curiosity. Not that there is any thing really new in the sentiments conveyed, but as it was unexpected to hear them in such a form from an Indian.

In the course of a tour the present summer, into the Western states, I happened to be on board the steam-boat Walk-in-the-water, on her return from Mackinaw, where the speech of "Mackawitta" was spoken of—and a copy of it was furnished by an English traveller on board, with the following notice of him. This gentleman first met with Mackawitta, high up the Ottawa or Utawa river, in company with five or six hundred of his countrymen. He noticed him particularly at that time, as being the most perfect man, in form and features, he had ever seen, in which opinion he was joined by all the passengers in the steam-boat. He was young, not to exceed 20, and perhaps a little exceeding the middle size; his form and features were purely Grecian—he was neat in his dress—and there was an indescribable grace and dignity in all his movements.

The morning after the arrival of the steam boat at Mackinaw, he, with from 5 to 700 of his countrymen arrived there on a war expedition, against some of the southern Indians, and came on board the boat. He immediately attracted the attention of the passengers; and one of the ladies in a sportive mood, took a ring from her own, and placed it on his finger. Mackawitta knew not what to think of this act, until a gentleman on board, who spoke his language, informed him that a ring was a token of affection. Placing himself in a graceful attitude, he immediately addressed the lady as follows—

"You have conferred the best gift—this ring; emblem of love—of love that endures while the Great Spirit endures. My heart is touched—it is yours forever.

"I will preserve this ring while I live—I will bear it with me over the mighty waters, to the land of the good spirits.

"I am happy to be with you on this wonderful canoe, moved by the Great Spirit, and conducted by the big fish of the great deep. I wish to be with you till I go to where my fathers have gone.

"Take back the ring—and give me that which I value more—yourself."

POLITICAL VIEW OF RUSSIA.

In the N York Commercial Advertiser there is an article taken from the St. Louis Enquirer, in which the writer expresses his fears respecting the progress of the Russian empire, and supports his opinion respecting the rapid and fearful advance of that monarchy to universal dominion, by an extract from a work which he ascribes to Mr. Walsh, but of which it is well known Sir Robert Wilson is the author. The dread of Russian predominancy is one of those alarms which we have ever conceived to have but slight foundation in reason. Occupying nearly one third of the habitable globe, Russia, to him who consults only the map, will, indeed, present a most formidable aspect; and his imagination will conjure up a thousand gloomy visions regarding the safety of nations on its confines; but he who investigates the composition of that vast and heterogeneous empire, will quickly perceive how improbable, not to say impossible, it is, that Russia should ever arrive at such a degree of political importance as to threaten the repose (and the liberty, where it can be discovered) of other states. Over her enormous territory are scattered about forty-five millions of people, unconnected by similarity of manners, language or religion, among whom education has made the smallest possible progress, and whose want of intelligence, combined with their gross slavery and superstition, will for a series of ages render them utterly incapable of seconding the ambitious designs of their rulers. In politics, as in every thing else, it is frequently more easy to plan than to execute. We have but little doubt but that the Russian autocrat would be exceedingly willing to receive into the pale of his protection (as his grandmother did the Poles) every state or people who might be wise enough to solicit the blessings of Russian domination. But those who recollect the extreme difficulty with which (the elements, too, battling on his side) he resisted the arms of Napoleon, or who recall to mind the long and sanguinary contest for the reduction of Poland, in which the forces of Prussia and Austria were joined to those of Russia, will not augur any considerable danger to the independence of the world from Muscovite usurpation. We should not, certainly, be displeased to see the power and dominions of Alexander greatly curtailed, inasmuch as we think the influence of Russia deeply detrimental to every country in which it is established—but we deem it a little silly to suppose, that because she has a fort at Norfolk Sound, and a settlement at Bogada, the liberties of the western world are therefore to be destroyed by the sword of a Russian despot.

N. Y. Mas. Chron.

DISTRIBUTION of CALORIC.—JUNE, 1819.

| | Mean for the month. | Highest. | Lowest. |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------|----------|
| Wooster. | 72.01 | 89°—19h | 58°—1st |
| Chillicothe, | 77.69 | 93 —18h | 60 —2nd |
| Cincinnati. | 74.05 | 94 —17h | 51 —2nd |
| Jeffersonville, | 79.61 | 97 —18th | 60 —1st |
| Shawneetown, | 74.35 | 94 —17th | 54 —12th |
| New Gallatin, | | | |
| Summer coun- | | | |
| ty, Pen. | 74.84 | 92 —18h | 54 —2nd |
| Savannah, | 77.51 | 97 —29 h | 64 —7th |

These seven positions are within an area of about 9 degrees of latitude and 7 of longitude. The mean temperature of the month differed but by 9.16. In six of these places the greatest heat, and in five the least heat, was on the same days nearly. Wooster is situated near the sources of rivers which are discharged into Lake Erie and into the Ohio, reaching the ocean by the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi: it is, probably, higher above the level of the ocean, and it was also cooler than either of the other positions.

General Land Office, July 27.

J. M.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL VIEWS.

Extract of a letter from a commercial house in Liverpool, to their friend in New York, dated June 12.

SIR—For your favor of May 10, received June 5, we are much obliged, and assure you that whenever you can find time to write we shall always be very happy to receive your letters. The times on your side are dreadful, here they are wretchedly bad, and our markets we are satisfied must yet go lower—in fact our present quotations are quite nominal, and daily accumulation of cotton is so heavy that we apprehend it will yet bring down both American and India houses. There is just now no appearance of any amendment whatever; and the fact of nearly all the bills remitted being refused acceptance, materially increases the distress. We see nothing but failures before us, and we are certain that many months must elapse before confidence can be restored by the mercantile world being cleared of those who have been so ruinously overtrading themselves, and who must be swept away before a steady, fair and safe trade can be resumed.—These violent commercial storms which occasionally happen are always dreadful in their effects, and enable the man of property and prudence to carry on his concerns for a few years peaceably without the interference of these wild speculative theorists, who always involve many in the ruin they seek for themselves. The East India Company now have a rich harvest by purchasing in India their goods from these free traders at less than half their cost. They being compelled to sell at any rate, and in fact being all nearly annihilated.

And to these men who 15 months ago boasted they would carry all before them, we are indebted for the present melancholy situation of our markets—consequently have but little commiseration from those interested in the American trade, which they avowedly stated they would destroy.

They deserve no sympathy—however, in process of time, when they shall be put completely hors de combat, the American trade will again raise its head and be conducted with some degree of satisfaction and pleasure; and so long as American cottons, shall continue at or under 11d per pound, Surats and Bengals may be laid on the shelf, and the transatlantic planter ought to sell his produce (and which he can do with a profit) at a price that will admit of saving sales to the shipper, being effected here at from 10 1-2 to 11d per lb.

ATROCIOUS PIRACY. The brig Pedlar, Vermilye, 48 days from Havre-de-Grace, and 38 days from Plymouth, England, having been obliged to put in thither by stress of weather, and detained there four days by gales from the Westward, arrived at New-York on Friday evening last. On the 9th inst. in lat. 34, 20, long. 54, the brig was boarded by an armed schooner, (having an armed ship in company under French colors) mounting 14 guns, and manned by blacks and mulattoes. They came on board with pistols, swords, and long knives, and having severely beaten the officers and crew, and driven them into the fore-castle, they commenced an indiscriminate plunder of clothing, money, liquors, dry goods, &c. They broke open most of the packages on board, and took away the most valuable parts of the cargo. Having been occupied about five hours in taking away and securing their plunder, they permitted the brig to proceed on her voyage.

To the above, we have yet to add, that three of the Pedlar's crew were prevailed upon by the pirates to join them in their hellish depredations, on a promise of taking them on board their cruisers. The double villains, however, left them, and as soon as Capt. V. regained possession of his vessel, he put these wretches in irons, and on his arrival, delivered them over to justice for trial in the District Court of the United States.

We are desired to remind the public of a law passed the last session of congress, that no foreign gold coins shall be a legal tender after the 1st of November next; and providing that no foreign silver coin, except Spanish dollars, and parts thereof, should be considered a legal tender in payment of debts, after the 1st April, 1821.—

THE CREW OF THE IRRESISTIBLE.
a Buenos Ayrean Privateer.

RICHMOND, JULY 30, 1819.—These men were charged in three different indictments—one indictment founded on the act of 1819, for robbing a Spanish vessel—another, under the same act, for pirating on a Dutch vessel,—and a third, under the act of 1790, for pirating on an American vessel.

The indictment, first mentioned, came on, as we have already stated, first—and Samuel Poole, and ten others, were found guilty on Tuesday last, by a special verdict.—This verdict was made special at the recommendation of the court, for the purpose of reserving the question, whether the acts charged against these men were piracy under the act of Congress of 1819.

On Wednesday, others of the crew whose cases were distinguished from those who went before, and those who came after, by particular features, came on for trial—the four following, still under the same indictment.

John Green was defended upon the ground of his having been forced to engage in the enterprise. The jury however, found him guilty under the same special verdict.

Thomas Smith was also tried by himself—he was the servant of the captain of the *Creola*, and attempted to make out a case of duress practised upon himself.—The Jury however found the same special verdict against him.

Henry Army, alias *Henry Andris*, and *John Fuller*, were, by their own consent, tried together.—The same defence, and the same verdict.

Then came on the trial of *John Allen Stedman*, and *John Waldon*, who consented to be tried by the same Jury. They were arraigned under the 2d indictment, for robbing the Dutch vessel. Their cases differed from those who went before them by the circumstance of their not having been either of the crew of the *Creola* or the *Irresistible*—but they were part of the crew of the *Atlas*, an American vessel they spoke at sea—after the capture of Spanish and of the American vessel. They attempted to prove, that when they entered voluntary on board the *Irresistible*, they were ignorant of her character, as a vessel sailing and roving on the high seas without a commission. They attempted to shew indeed that they were told she had a commission from Buenos Ayres. They attempted also to prove that after their joining, they boarded none but the Dutch vessel, from whom gin was taken, which was paid for. The Jury returned in their case a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

Thomas Watson (the most unoffending of all the prisoners) was tried under the first indictment; but it was clearly proved that he had not belonged originally either to the *Creola* or *Irresistible*; but had come out of the Dutch, or a Danish brig, which was boarded at the same time with the Dutch vessel. The Spanish vessel, for which he was tried, had been boarded some time previously.—He was accordingly acquitted by the Jury—and the U. S. Attorney ordered a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in his favor, on the other two indictments.

Francis Oglesby was the only one of the original crew of the *Irresistible*, who was tried under the first indictment. His counsel attempted to prove that he was innocent of the plot of piracy, and that after the *Creola* seized upon the *Irresistible*, he could not avail himself of the permission to leave her; the boat being in a leaky trim and full of men and baggage.—The Jury however found him guilty in a special verdict, similar only with a variation in a few immaterial particulars to the other special verdicts.

These were all the cases under the act of 1819, which the Attorney thought it necessary to try.—Yesterday came on the trial of *William Chappels*, under the act of 1790, for robbing an American vessel (the *Superior*, of Baltimore.) Mr. James Riddle assisted in his defence.—One point made in the defence, was, that it was not American property, they took out of the *Superior*, but Spanish, belonging to certain Spanish passengers, which did not come under the act of 1790.—The other point upon which they placed the greatest reliance, was, that there was no satisfactory proof of the *Superior* being American property; that the ownership was not proved satisfactorily; though *Black* had testified he had seen her *Register*, yet was it the genuine one? They contended that either the original register, or a copy of it under seal from the district of Baltimore, ought to be produced to the Jury. After some remarks from the Chief Justice, in which he told them they might reserve, if they thought fit, the question as to the *Schooner's Register*, the Jury retired, and brought it a verdict of *not guilty*.

Mr. Stanard then reserved the other cases under the same indictment till the next Court, with a view probably of obtaining more satisfactory evidence of American ownership—and the witnesses were recognized to appear at next Court.

The Chief Justice then intimated, that he should probably adjourn the point (reserved in the special verdicts) to the Supreme Court of the U. States at Washington—until their decision is had, the fate of the men found conditionally guilty will be suspended.

The Juries were all discharged.

SOUTH AMERICA.

DECREE.

The Supreme Director of the State of Chili.

Whereas the state of Chili, and the cause of liberty in America, experiences incalculable injuries from the facilities afforded by neutral vessels to the ports in Peru, which are under Spanish domination and wishing to end the injuries which the inhabitants of Peru suffer from the oppressions of Spanish agents, and likewise the monopoly of Spanish commerce, exercised to the injury of all mercantile nations.

Therefore, I, Bernardo O'Higgins, supreme director of the state of Chili, in virtue of the authority given by the law of nations to every independent power, to diminish the resources of the enemy and to check his operations—1, by these presents, do declare and decree—

1st. That all the ports and anchorages in the Pacific Ocean, reaching from the latitude South 21, 48, to 2 12, be and they are hereby, blockaded by the Chilean squadron, under that is, from Iquique to Guayaquil. The blockade to be commenced, from the first day of March 1819, in conformity with the following regulations:

2d. Neutral vessels of all nations, from Europe, from the United States, or from any British possessions in America, which shall be found entering in any of the ports comprehended in this decree, in seven months from this date, shall be notified of the blockade by the commander in Chief of the Chilean squadron, and after this formal notification, shall not be permitted to enter said ports, nor have the least communication with them.

3d. Equal notification will be given in five months from the above date, to all neutral vessels coming from ports of Brazil. Six months to those proceeding from the coasts and islands of Africa. One year to those proceeding from the ports of Asia, and three months to those from the coast of Rio de la Plata.

4th. All neutral vessels, on board of which shall be found warlike stores or enemies' property, officers, masters, supercargoes or merchants, belonging to the countries under the dominion of the king of Spain, shall be sent to Valparaiso, to be adjudged, according to the law of nations.

6th. All neutral vessels which shall be found navigating with double or false papers, and deficient in the necessary documents to establish the character of property, shall be considered as enemies property, and judged accordingly.

7th. The present decree shall be published and circulated for the information of all concerned.

Given at the directorial palace at St. Jago of Chili, sealed with the arms of the state, and countersigned by the Secretary of marine, the 20th of April, 1819, 2d year of Independence.

BERNARDO O'HIGGINS.

JOSE IGNACIO ZENTENO, Secretary.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Extract of a letter from a member of the North Carolina Catawba Navigation Company, to a gentleman in Camden, S. C.

I have great pleasure in stating to you, the rapid progress that is now making in the Catawba Navigation, within the boundary of North Carolina. Much zeal is manifested by the company, and, I have little doubt, but that if it met with a corresponding promptitude, by the citizens of South Carolina, and, especially, by those living contiguous to the Waterree, we shall, in a very short time, have the satisfaction of seeing boats running on its waters for more than 150 miles above the dividing line of the two states.

The liberal appropriation made by the state of South Carolina, at its last session, is worthy the high character of the state; and, if discreetly managed, will confer additional importance on the reputation she already enjoys. Its amount, I understand, is abundantly sufficient to effect the object in view, and I look forward with increased anxiety, to the formidable obstructions which your Engineer will have to encounter at Rocky Mount and Graves' Island. Were these impediments removed, a safe and easy conveyance would throw the whole surplus produce of the countries of Mecklenburgh, Lincoln, Iredell and Burke, into the markets of Camden and Charleston.

It is a fact but lately known, although well ascertained, that the produce of the upper country, *even within six miles of the Blue Ridge*, could, with a removal of the present existing obstructions below the boundary line, be transported to any point on the river, with the utmost ease and but little expense. This circumstance taken into consideration with that of the high prices which the citizens of Camden, and many of the planters, for a few years past, have been compelled to give for provisions, namely corn, bacon, &c. will, I apprehend, be of itself, a sufficient incentive to direct their attention to this important object.

Mr. Abernethy, the Company's contractor, is at present engaged in cutting a Canal around the shoals of Mountain Island. This is a work of considerable labor and expense, but from a recent inspection, I am induced to believe, that, together with the necessary Locks, it will be completed before the first of January, 1820.

The other shoals on the *Main River* are but slight and will admit the passage of boats with perfect safety, in a very few months. However, the attention of the Company, during a part of the spring and summer (has been and) will be directed to the South Fork of the Catawba, many parts of which will require as much labor and probably more expense than the Main River itself. However, should the contractor succeed in procuring as many laborers, as he is instructed to employ, we may reasonably expect the whole undertaking to be sufficiently advanced within twelve months of this time, to admit the passage of boats on both rivers.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GERMANY.

A general commission is about to be established at Frankfort, charged with certain alterations in the German universities. Each university will send a deputy who will set in this commission.

There are thirty millions of volumes of printed works, in the public libraries of Germany, besides the rich and splendid libraries of private individuals. This mass of literature does not include the academic dissertations, detached memoirs, pamphlets, or MSS. In France the total number of volumes amount to 3,345,287; of which there are, 1,125,347 in Paris alone. These are in public libraries, and of course, exclusive of immense collections of valuable works, which are to be found in the cabinets of private gentlemen.

The emperor of Austria has granted a pension of 500 florins to the widow of Hoffer, the celebrated Tyrolean Chieftain, and one of 200 florins to each of his four daughters, with a promise of 500 florins on their marriage. Hoffer's son is to be placed in an inn, at the public expence.

SPAIN

A New-York paper says, we have seen a letter from Cadiz, of the 19th of June, which states a report there, that an expedition of 20,000 men were going to Buenos Ayres but that only 13 or 14,000 were visible. He observes that the reports about the Floridas are various—one is, that there will be a war with America.

The writer, the day before, June 18th, dined in company with his Excellency, where were English, French and Dutch military officers. There was much talk but little understood. The writer observes; that he gathered enough to convince him that things were not going on well, and that the departure of Don Onís from the U. States has some meaning in it.

Gen. Vandamme, who went out in the Comet, has been put under arrest at Havre, but the municipal authorities have allowed him the use of the city for his prison, until the determination of the government should be known.

ITALY

NEW YORK, JULY 29.—Our *Mediterranean Squadron*.—Captain Edes, of the ship *Sally Anne*, who arrived at Boston, on Sunday last, in 49 days from Palermo, and 33' from Gibraltar, informs that on the 1st of June, the Emperor of Austria and King of Naples, with several members of their respective families, dined on board the United States ship *Franklin*, Com. Stewart. During the visit, one of the young Princes, while viewing the equipments of the ship, unfortunately fell down the main hatchway, and was severely injured.

The squadron, consisting of the *Franklin*, *Guerriere*, *Erie*, and *Spark*, sailed from Naples on the 2d of June, for Gibraltar. When off Palermo, the *Spark* left the squadron, put into port for provisions, and on the next day sailed for Tunis. On the 21st of June, Captain Edes saw the squadron in Gibraltar Bay: In the course of that day, the *Franklin* came out of the Straits, supposed to be bound to Cadiz.

CANADA.

The Active frigate, 38 guns, has arrived at Quebec, from England, via Western Islands, having on board the Lord Bishop of Quebec and family.

Eight hundred and forty-three settlers arrived at the port of Quebec, from the 13th to the 19th of July.

His Britannic Majesty's ship *Newcastle*, of 60 guns, near Admiral Griffith, arrived at Quebec on the 14th inst. from England, via Halifax.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By letters received from Buenos Ayres under date of the 25d May, we learn, that the minister of Chili had officially notified N. W. Strong, Esq. acting as American Consul at Buenos Ayres, that the Coast of Peru was blockaded by the naval force of his government. This act bears date St. Jago, April 20.

The Patriot frigate *Curiazo*, had sailed from Buenos Ayres early in May, to join Lord Cochrane off Lima. The *Horatio* yet remained in port under the American flag, and was commanded by Capt. Skinner.

NEW-YORK, July 28. Yesterday arrived at this port the U. S. brig *Enterprise*, Capt. Kearney; she has on board the mate and one seaman, late of the schooner *Retrieve*, who rose upon, and killed the captain, and threw him overboard. These men had been taken by the Spaniards, and confined at Omoa.

While Capt. K. was at Omoa, he was informed that Com. Aury had made a dash at a village at the head of the Bay of Honduras, with his squadron, and taken property to the amount of \$700,000, in specie and goods.

FROM AUX CATES, JULY 10th. (*By the sch. Azariah.*)

Since the arrival here of Gen. McGregor in the *El McGregor* from Port-au-Prince, he made several propositions to his officers, none of which it was possible for him to carry into effect. His first proposal was, that they should proceed to St. Andrews and await the arrival of arms and ammunition from England, which was considered impracticable, not having sufficient provisions, nor means of procuring a supply.—The next was, that they would cruise off the Havanna with the brig, where they would, without a shadow of doubt, capture property to an immense amount, which would enable them to procure every thing requisite for another expedition; this was also objected to on the ground (the best in the world,) that he had but five or six men on board, without ammunition and small arms, and the *El McGregor* unfit to proceed on a cruise without considerable repairs in

rigging, sails, &c. none of which objections he had the power to obviate.

Yesterday a council of his officers was held; the only proposition made and discussed was, whether they should go to the isle *La Vache* opposite this place, and there wait supplies and men from Europe—this plan was adopted by a small majority; those in the minority refused any longer to be considered in any way belonging to his concern—and to-day many, who yesterday agreed to his proposal, have determined to quit his service. His situation appears to be desperate, without arms, ammunition, or provisions. It is impossible to describe the distress of the men belonging to this expedition; destitute of every thing, two or three dying daily; not less than fifty have fallen sacrifices to disease and want since their arrival. Many of the officers and men who have been able to procure passages have embarked for the United States. In fact, all is lost to McGregor.

Gen. McGregor, since his defeat, has resided at St. Andreo, where Aury's men hold possession. Com. A. was out on a cruise.

NEW-YORK, July 27.—From Buenos Ayres.—Capt. Page of the ship *Diomede*, left there on the 23d of May. He reports that it was very dull times on the east and west side of that river. At Buenos Ayres preparations were making to celebrate the 25th May, on which day the Constitution was to be proclaimed, and a new Director chosen by the people. But few hides were to be had, as the communication with the country was still cut off by Artigas and his partisans. It was not expected that a peace would be effected with them.

HOME AFFAIRS.

Two persons by the names of Dorrance and Hare, were arrested in Washington on Tuesday last, on a charge, by officers who had pursued them from Baltimore, of uttering and passing counterfeit money. They underwent a long examination before the Mayor, and were committed for further examination. They are said to be associates of those persons lately apprehended at Baltimore, on a similar charge, and to have made their escape from the custody of the officers at Baltimore, who overtook them and caused them to be apprehended here.

[Nat. Intelligencer.]

MASSACHUSETTS.

John D'Wolf, jun. Esq. has accepted the appointment of Professor of Chemistry in Brown University, some time since conferred on him.

Four dogs, pronounced mad, were recently killed at Boston.

CONNECTICUT.

The New London Gazette, of the 21st instant observes, that so few are the improvements making in this place, or neighbourhood, that it is with the greatest pleasure we notice the bridge just built across the Mystic

river, uniting the towns of Groton and Stonington, six miles from N. London.

This bridge with the abutments is 41 rods long, and is a handsome and substantial structure. It was built on contract, by Mr. Nathaniel Canada, of this town, and gives entire satisfaction to the proprietors. To the inhabitants of Stonington and Groton, living near the sea-shore, this bridge will be of great utility in business, and contribute essentially to the social enjoyment of the villages adjacent. Efforts, we understand, are making to shorten, and otherwise improve the road leading from Westerly, in Rhode-Island, to the flourishing village of Stonington Point, and thence over the new bridge to New-London. When these objects are effected, and the highly important turnpike completed through Groton and Stonington to Rhode-Island; the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island will shake hands as good and friendly neighbours should do, and not appear as it separated remotely, as the citizens of New-Hampshire and New-York.

NEW YORK.

The Viewing Committee returned on Wednesday from their tour, to view their farms and crops offered for premium. They examined 11 farms, 13 crops of summer wheat, 6 of barley, 6 of oats, 10 of flax, and 7 of pease. They represent the crops throughout the country, as wearing the most prosperous appearance, and as promising a rich increase.

Military Academy of West Point—The Battalion of Cadets, from West Point, two hundred and thirty in number are to be at Poughkeepsie, on the 12th of August next, and remain encamped at that place four days. This fine body of young men comprise some of the best "hopes of the nation," and have already attained to a height in military science which will render the contemplated evolutions at Poughkeepsie, of some interest to many of our citizens, who will doubtless make this an occasion for an agreeable steam boat excursion.—

Savings Bank.—On Saturday evening last, ninety-seven deposits were made in the Savings Bank, amounting to \$7394.

The largest depositors were two laborers, one of whom deposited 2410*d*. the other 730*d*.—A seamstress deposited 200*d*.; a shipmaster, 300*d*.; a mason, 205*d*.; a pilot, 200*d*.; a house painter, 100*d*.—A lady of this city, eminently distinguished for her benevolence, deposited 267*d*. for two orphan female children, and 103*d*. for another female.—

Onondaga Salt.—A gentleman who has recently visited the salt works in the county of Onondaga, informs us, that the manufacture of salt is now carried on there much more extensively than at any former period—that it is of a most superior quality; and that the revenue arising from it the present season, is estimated at sixty thousand dollars. It may not be improper here to remark, that this revenue is appropriated to, and forms part of the canal fund.—

Northern Canal.—We have recently conversed with one of the principal engineers employed in constructing the Northern Canal, from whom we learn, that the locks and other works are in great forwardness, and that, although the canal will not be fully completed the present season, it is confidently expected to connect the waters of the Champlain with the Hudson, so as to admit boats to pass in its whole extent.—

LONGEVITY. In New Rochelle, N. Y. the 30th ult. a black man by the name of Prince, a native of Africa, who arrived in this country in the year 1734, then about 30 years of age, and has resided in New Rochelle ever since to his death, aged 115 years; has been a pauper of the town about 22 years.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Census of the Borough of Wilkesbarre, Penn.

The following is the number of Inhabitants and Houses, within the Borough of Wilkesbarre, agreeable to an enumeration made on the 16th inst.—viz:

Whole number of inhabitants 763—of which 737 are whites, and 26 blacks—and of the number of whites, 374 are males, and 363 females—of which 362 are adults, and 375 children. Dwelling houses 110—Store houses 6.

A Riot in Philadelphia.—A writer in the Democratic Press, gives the following account of a riot which took place in Philadelphia, on Saturday evening last:—"Passing along Fourth-street, near Lombard, I saw a crowd assembled together, black and white, knocking each other down as fast as they could. It was a battle between black and white men, and at first, the former, being the most numerous, had decidedly the advantage, and were beating all the whites they met with in a most unmerciful manner.

"Amongst the combatants, were a number of French negroes, who could not speak a word of English. The blacks were at last defeated by the whites, not, however, without several of the latter being grievously injured. I inquired the cause of the affray, and was informed, a constable had taken a black man on a warrant, and was quietly walking by his side to the magistrates office. The former had a stick carelessly in his hand; the black man seeing the constable off his guard, suddenly snatched the stick, knocked him down, and beat him cruelly over the head whilst down. All the blacks that were near, and as they came up, took the part of their color, as also did the whites, and a furious battle ensued. The original transgressor was, at length, secured and put in a cart, and thus ended the affair."

MARYLAND.

The Grand Jury now sitting at Baltimore, are said to be engaged in some highly import-

ant investigations, and adjourned to afford the Attorney-General time to draw the indictments.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—*Chase Barney*, an interesting child, aged about nine years, the son of Major Wm. Barney, was yesterday afternoon suddenly ushered into eternity by the giving way of some rotten plank, carelessly placed over a well in Lexington street, on which he playfully jumped as he was going to school. The well was between 30 and 40 feet deep, and had 10 feet water in it. If this is not a sufficient warning to our corporation and pump contractors, the next may be in their own families.

VIRGINIA.

WOODSTOCK, VA. July 28.—A large Rattlesnake was killed on Saturday last in this neighborhood, on the top of the little fort mountain—having thirteen rattles and a button, about 9 inches in circumference, 3 feet and a half long, and from the time they generally receive the button it must have been 16 years old.

OHIO.

MANSFIELD, (Ohio,) July 7.—*Execution*—On the 1st instant at 12 o'clock, *Negosheik* and *Negoheba*, two Indians of the Ottawa tribe, were executed at Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio, in pursuance of sentence of death pronounced upon them in May last, by the court of common pleas, for the murder of Wood and Bishop, on Carrying river, at the west end of lake Erie. They were taken by their own tribe and given up to the whites by their chief, who preferred executing them in his own way, to that of hanging, or *weighing*, as he termed it; at the same time pronouncing them worthy of death. At 11 o'clock the prisoners were unironed, for the purpose of being conveyed to the place of divine service. On their being placed in a wagon for that purpose, *Negosheik* gave a long war whoop; from thence they were conveyed to the place of worship, where they, their interpreter, (a Mr. Flemming) their chief, and seven others of their tribe, surrounded with armed militia, who formed a hollow square, when an able and appropriate prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. —, and a sermon suited to the occasion was preached to about two thousand spectators, by the Rev. Mr. —, with prayer; after which the procession was formed, and moved to the place of execution in the following order:

In front, commanding officer of the guard; 2d, sheriff; 3d, clergyman; 4th, music, playing *Alknomak* or *Indian warrior*; 5th, hollow square, inclosing prisoners; 6th, their interpreter, chief, and their other Indian friends—followed in close and regular order by horsemen and footmen.—After arriving at the place of execution, the gallows was enclosed by the guard, who kept their station until the execution was finished. *Negosheik* sent for his chief when on the scaffold, and requested him to take good care of his (*Negosheik's*) children, and bring them up to be better than he had been.

We are happy to state, to the honor of Huron county, that the prisoners have been attended with that tenderness and hospitality which becomes a christian people, and that solemnity and good order reigned throughout the whole scene.

MICHIGAN.

It is stated in a late Cleveland paper, on the authority of a letter from Detroit, that an American deserter had shot two Canadians, who were descending Detroit river, in a boat—one died instantly, the other was mortally wounded. The deserter has been apprehended.

MISSOURI.

"A meeting has been called at Franklin, (Missouri) to agree on building a Market House, and establishing a Market, that it may no longer be necessary for the carts from the country to be driven round the city to each inhabitant!"

Look at this! How wonderful, how almost surpassing belief are the facts, that the *Franklin city*, alluded to in the foregoing paragraph, was, five or six years ago, a wilderness; that it is situated four hundred miles above St. Louis, on the Missouri; that so recent is its settlement, it is not even yet laid down upon our maps; and that the spot, called Boon's Lick, to which Col. Boon retired but a few years since, as remote from civilization, where he might enjoy his hunting with the sons of the forest, unmolested by the white man, is now a flourishing city, in which more than a thousand inhabitants are enjoying all the comforts and elegancies of civilized life, and a *seaport*, where the mariner and the merchant pursue their respective and connected occupations! Truly may it be said, that there are no bounds to American enterprise; that "unconquerable steam" has triumphed over distance, and is uniting the most remote parts of our vast empire in friendly intercourse.

St. Ferdinand Township, Missouri, has approved the decision of Congress, prohibiting the holding of slaves in that territory, if established as a state.

ILLINOIS.

We regret to learn that a misunderstanding exists between Mr. Birkbeck and a Mr. Flowers, who accompanied him to Illinois from England, that threatens materially to impede the prosperity of that promising settlement. Mr. Birkbeck, our informant says, is entirely taken up with his pen, whilst Flowers is engaged at the plough, and in conducting a country store, he has become very popular: Mr. B. is therefore now only considered a secondary person. The emigrants at this settlement are chiefly employed in preparing live fences, and have made but little progress in cultivating the soil: not thirty acres of which has yet been broke.

ALABAMA.

TUSCALOOSA, (A T) July 1.—By a gentleman lately returned from the Tombecbee we are informed that Gen. Jackson has written to Meshuleetubbee, head chief of one of the three grand divisions of the Choctaw nation, through the interpreter, Peachldna, requesting them to meet him at a time and place

specified, (when or where our informant did not learn,) to hold a conference on the subject of the sale of that part of their nation to the United States. When our informant left there, Meshuleetubbee and Peachland were on a tour through the District, to consult the other chiefs and head men on the subject; and the opinion was almost universal among the whites in the neighbourhood, that the District will be ceded to the United States, either by sale or in exchange for lands on the Arkansaw—though not immediately.

We learn from another source, that a deputation from the Choctaw nation has visited the country on the Arkansaw, with a view to such an exchange, and have made a very favorable report, both of the country and quantity of game. In consequence of which, a great number of the Choctaws have expressed a willingness to exchange with the United States on the same terms as those granted to the Cherokees. The District embraces the Military Crossing on the Beckbee, where it has lately been determined the great federal road from Nashville to New Orleans shall cross that river.

Mr. Meigs, Agent for the Cherokee nation, has given public notice to the intruders on the Cherokee lands, that, unless they remove off the said lands by the first of July, he shall apply to Gen. Jackson to remove them by military force. These intruders were ordered to leave the nation before the season of planting, and many did then remove; but many others, setting at defiance both laws and justice, swore they would not remove, and proceeded to plant their crops; they therefore deserve the less commiseration.

DIED—In this city, on Tuesday afternoon, July 22, after a short but severe illness, SARAH ARCHER ELLIOT, twenty-three months old, an infant daughter of Jonathan Elliot, the editor of this paper. Its afflicted parents yield to the dispensations of that Almighty Power—

"Who pluck'd their flower of hope from earth,
"To plant it high
"In yonder sky,
"An angel fixed in Heaven."

On the morning of the 17th inst. the wife of Jacob Hawkins, aged 56, of Setauket, hung herself on a sapling near the house. She had been dead near an hour before she was discovered. She had prepared her grave dress, even to a pin, and left it on her bed. She was a professor of religion, and her practice had been correspondent thereto. She carried a chair from the house to the fatal spot, by which she was enabled to reach a limb of the tree that supported her while hanging.

At Redding, Con. Miss MARIA FAIRCHILD, aged 19, daughter of Mr. Andrew Fairchild. It is remarkable, that within the last three years, Mr. F. has lost five children, the oldest of his family, who have all died of a consumption; the four last in about fifteen months.